

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Second, that harbors should be better organized, especially by a separation of commercial, or through, from industrial, or local, traffic. Many practical applications are pointed out as, for instance, that several cities have outer harbors which should be utilized for commercial traffic, leaving the frontage of the inner harbors free for industrial traffic. Other harbors, including New York, are defective in that they do not possess adequate transshipping equipment.

The third conclusion is that great influence (by implication, undue influence) over water terminals is exercised by railroad companies. This influence results in part from direct ownership or lease of terminal real estate; in part from ownership of elevators, lighters, belt lines and other essential terminal facilities; in part from rights of way along water frontage which interfere with its development. The fourth conclusion, closely related to the third, is to the effect that rail and water systems, instead of being "linked up" are operated at cross purposes. The inference that the railroads have throttled water transportation is scarcely justified. Water transportation, except of bulk freight, is generally cumbersome and expensive as compared with rail transportation. Railroad officials should not be blamed for the decline of water traffic in ordinary merchandise; nor can shippers reasonably be blamed, even by the fervent advocates of waterways, for preferring to send their freight by quicker, more convenient and cheaper routes.

The fifth conclusion is that there is striking lack of coöperation between federal and local authorities in harbor development. The federal government provides channels; the state or city government provides terminals. In some cases there appears to be no connection whatever between the two lines of development.

This volume is an excellent example of a pains-taking governmental investigation which brings to light important and significant facts. There is a touch of railroad-baiting here and there; but, as a whole, the report is impartial and illuminating.

WILLIAM H. LOUGH.

New York University.

NEW BOOKS

Arnold, B. J. Report on the Pittsburgh transportation problem. (Pittsburgh. 1910. Pp. ix, 202.)

To be reviewed.

- Branders, L. D. Scientific management and the railroads. Part of a brief submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission. (New York: The Engineering Magazine. 1911. Pp. 92. \$1.50.)
- Brown, W. C. Freight rates and railway conditions; addresses and correspondence. (New York: W. C. Brown. 1911. Pp. 232.)
- CLARK, A. H. The clipper ship era, 1843-1869. (New York: Putnam. 1911.)
- Colson, C. and Marlio, L. Chemins de fer et voies navigables. (Paris: Dunod et Pinat. 1911. Pp. 108. 4.50 fr.)

 Presented at the Eighth International Congress of Railways; includes the discussion and votes.
- Godfernaux, R. Les chemins de fer coloniaux français. (Paris: Dunod et Pinat. 1911. Pp. 439, 206 fig. 6 cartes, 2 plans. 27 fr.)
- HAMMER, O. Die deutsche Post als Vermittlerin von Warenverkehr. (Leipzig. Hirschfeld. 1911. Pp. xi, 116. 2.40 m.)
- HEMMEON, J. C. The history of the organization and development of the British post office. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1911. \$2.00.)
- Holcombe, A. N. Public ownership of telephones on the continent of Europe. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1911. Pp. xx, 482. \$2.00.)

To be reviewed.

- Kirkman, M. M. Science of railways. Rev. ed. Vol. II, Cars, their construction, handling and supervision. (Chicago: C. Phillips Company. 1911. Pp. viii, 435; 279. il. forms, diagrs. \$7.50.)
- Monkswell, Lord. French railways. (London: Smith Elder & Co. 1911. Pp. xii, 114. 3s. 6d.)
- Mundy, F. W. comp. and ed. The earning power of railroads. (New York: Moody's Mag. 1911. Pp. 492. \$2.50.)
- ROCHLEAU, W. F. Great American industries. Book 4. Transportation. Home and school series for young folks. (Chicago: Flanagan. 1910. Pp. 263. 60c.)
- ROTTE, C. Les chemins de fer et tramways des colonies, historique, organisation administrative et financière. (Paris: Larose et Tenin. 1911. 6 fr.)
- Strigl, A. B. von. Die österreichischen Staatsbahnen seit dem Bestande des Eisenbahnministerium 1896-1908. (Vienna: Hof-u. Staatsdruckerei. 1910. Pp. vi, 107. 2 m.)
- Report of royal commission on postal services of the commonwealth. (Australia. 1910. 4s. 6d.)
 - Deals with management, finance, extensions in country districts and sparsely populated parts.